FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 NOVEMBER 1985

Lebanon

Beirut radio announced that fighting in West Beirut was to end at 1900 (0800 GMT) 22 November with the implementation of a cease-fire agreement, but a later report by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon claimed that neither the Amal and Nationalist Party fighters nor the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gunmen had observed the cease-fire. Following contacts with PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a 21 November meeting attended by former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Amal and PSP security officials released a statement that accused forces "hostile to the nationalist line" of trying to depict the current "security setback" as a PSP-Amal clash, Beirut radio reported. The statement appealed to Amal and PSP members to "restore calm." On the same day, however, the radio announced the official cancellation of a 22 November national day reception at the presidential palace because of the "deteriorating security situation" and, in a 22 November report that preceded the cease-fire announcement, warned that all parts of West Beirut were "unsafe."

Sudan

An "authoritative source" at the Foreign Ministry told SUNA that the U.S. advisory to its citizens not to travel to Khartoum conflicts with the "spirit of friendship and cooperation" that was confirmed during Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah's recent visit to the United States. In a domestic development, police opened fire on demonstrators protesting the continued detention of National Party leader Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush 21 November, SUNA reported, adding that 22 of the demonstration's leaders were arrested.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak declared that he will not abrogate the Camp David accords and that he will not restore relations with Arab countries if the restoration is conditional on such abrogation, KUNA reported. In an interview with KUNA's director, Mubarak said he is "not prepared" for the declaration of war that would be necessitated by an abrogation of the Camp David commitments but added that Egyptian-Israeli relations are currently "in a state of freeze."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command Communique carried by Baghdad radio announced that Iraq's air force "strongly pounded" targets on Khark Island 21 November, setting them on fire. In another development, SUNA disclosed that Iran has agreed to release 60 Sudanese POW's, noting that they are expected to arrive in Khartoum "next week."

PLO

A joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee began in Baghdad 21 November under the chairmanship of Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio announced, adding that the PNC leadership was also attending.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Karmal Chairs PDPA Central Committee 16th Plenum

LD212243 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee was convened today, 30 Aqrab 1364 [21 November 1985], at Delkosha Hall, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

In addition to the full and candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee, the heads and deputy heads of the PDPA Central Committee's departments; party members of the Council of Ministers who are not members of the PDPA Central Committee; heads of zones; secretaries of the Provincial Party Committees; provincial governors; first assistants to the ministers of defense, interior and state information services; and a number of other comrades were invited to the 16th plenum of the PDPA central committee.

The work of the session began after the playing of the international anthem [the Internationale] and then votes were taken on the agenda and method of the session proceedings. The agenda and method of the session proceedings were unanimously approved.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, then delivered the basic statement of the plenum on broadening the social pillars of the people's revolutionary sovereignty and extra measures for the normalization of the situation in the country.

Babrak Karmal's speech was listened to with profound attention and warmly welcomed by the participants.

Discussion was held on the basic statement after it was read.

Major General Nazar Mohammad, the DRA minister of defense; Sulayman La'eq, minister of nationalities and tribal affairs; Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, minister of internal affairs; Wasi Kargar, chairman of Kabul's council of the DRA trade unions; Muhammad Shah Sorkhabi, minister of irrigation and water resources of the DRA; Emtiaz Hassan, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, Herat Province; Fazel Ahmad Toghyan, chairman of the executive committee of Kabul Province's delegates; Sher Aqa Sreshk, head of the northeastern zone; and Farid Ahmad Mazdek, first secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, then delivered their speeches in order to confirm and express practical support for the basic statement.

The session of the PDPA Central Committee 16th plenum discussed topics concerning the expansion of the social foundations of the people's rule and the normalization of the situation in the country, and a draft resolution on further measures in this regard was unanimously approved by the participants.

Then a number of organizational issues were discussed in the PDPA Central Committee plenum. The plenum appointed Najibullah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau, as secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Ghulam Dastagir Panjshiri, due to health reasons, requested to be removed from Political Bureau membership. The plenum accepted Dastagir Panjshiri's request and removed him from the membership. 'Abdul Qader also, due to health reasons, requested to be removed from his post of candidate Political Bureau member. The plenum accepted his request and removed him from that post.

The plenum also removed Muhammad Esma'il Danesh from Political Bureau Central Committee membership due to the relevance of his duty.

The PDPA Central Committee 16th plenum appointed Nazar Muhammad, the DRA minister of defnese; and Sulayman La'eq, the DRA minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, to the posts of candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau.

Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, first deputy head of KHAD [State Information Services], was promoted from the rank of candidate membership of the PDPA Central Committee to full member.

Sayfullah, the Sarandoy commander of Kabul, was appointed as candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee.

Concluding, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, assessed the work of the 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

The 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee ended in an atmosphere of revolutionary unity after playing the Internationale.

AFP: Mujahidin Leader Approves 'Neutral Zone' Plan

NC212137 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 21 (AFP) — The Afghan resistance is ready to agree to an internationally-supervised "neutral zone" in Afghanistan to protect civilians, an influential guerrilla leader and spokesman of the seven-party mujahidin alliance, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, said today.

A UN human rights commission report presented at the United Nations today suggested such neutral zones in Afghanistan where the Soviet-backed regime was "acting without respect for human rights".

The report will be discussed next week at the UN Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee which will be debating human rights in Afghanistan for the first time.

Mr Hikmatyar told a press conference "we agree to the idea", but he said the Soviet Union would not accept it. Afghan rebels would be able to concentrate on fighting outside neutral zones without worrying about their civilians.

He estimated Soviet losses in the first six months of this year at 75 aircraft, including helicopter gunships and MiG planes.

Losses of military vehicles was 630 with 110 tanks disabled by rebels, he said.

The previous average of 30 Soviet casualties a day had recently increased, he said, following intensified fighting.

The mujahidin were continuing a diplomatic offensive to try to secure the United Nations seat currently occupied by the Kabul government.

Kabul Reports 'Heroic Operations' by Security Forces

LD212227 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Quoting a spokesman from the security forces, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports that as a result of heroic operations by the security forces which were recently carried out in Zaraf-shan region, Jaghori District, Ghazni Province, a large number of the enemy's weapons and ammunition — including 8 303-mark rifles, 6 mortars, 2 rocket launchers, 1 U.S.-made machinegun, over 15,000 rounds of DShK ammunition, 30 mortar shells, 100 antitank mines, and 2 boxes of antipersonnel mines — were seized by the security forces.

Two clothing depots, [words indistinct] and six DShK positions were also destroyed and the enemy suffered a heavy loss of life.

Reportage on Recent Mujahidin Operations

SPA Notes Air Base Attack

GF211959 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] London, 21 Nov (SPA) — The Afghan mujahidin killed 16 of the invading Soviet forces and destroyed 2 helicopters, 3 tanks, and 2 armored vehicles in the attack they launched recently on Baghram Air Base in northern Kabul.

The Afghan news agency spokesman of the mujahidin reported today that during this battle the mujahidin used missiles and mortars. The agency added that on the same day the mujahidin raided a security position located near the air base. This resulted in the killing of 3 Afghan regular Army troops.

Clandestine Radio Report

GF211309 (Clandestine) Voice of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in Dari 1700 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] A large base of the occupying forces and government mercenaries near Mazar-e Sharif was attacked and their ammunition dump was blown up. According to reports by a reliable source, following the explosion at the ammunition dump a series of other explosions took place there. Severe damage resulted. Based on the same reports, Muslim Russian soldiers present at the Mazar-e Sharif base from Tajik SSR [words indistinct] and cooperated with the Muslim Afghans in destroying the base.

On 9 November, the Shindan Air Base in Farah Province in the western part of the country was attacked by our able Muslim mujahidin. As a result, two helicopter gunships of the joint Soviet occupying forces and the hated regime of Babrak Karmal were destroyed.

During another operation our Muslim mujahidin attacked the base of the spying organization of the Karmal regime in [name indistinct] region in Nangarhar Province and the headquarters of the [words indistinct] of these forces and inflicted losses upon them.

During yet another operation our Muslim mujahidin shot down a plane belonging to the Soviet forces and imprisoned a Soviet Air Force general. According to a report, a helicopter gunship of the infidel enemy attacked a (?bus) of civilians, resulting in all 52 passengers of the (?bus) being killed.

Memorandum Signed With India on Water Sharing

BK221559 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bangladesh and India have signed a fresh memorandum of understanding on the sharing of the Ganges waters at Farakka for the next three dry seasons. The agreement was signed in New Delhi today. The memorandum of understanding follows 4 days of talks between the minister for flood control, irrigation, and water resources, Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud; and the Indian minister, Mr B. Shankaranand. They signed the understanding on behalf of the respective governments. Under the documents, the experts of the two countries will undertake a joint study to work out a long-term scheme or schemes for augmentation of the flows of the Ganges waters at Farakka. They will also identify alternatives for sharing the available river water resources common to both the countries for mutual benefit. The understanding comes in pursuance of the Nassau accord last month between President Ershad and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Commentary Lauds Friendly Relations With Burma

BK220239 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1540 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Already bound by ties of good-neighborliness and close feelings of trust and understanding between the two countries, the foreign ministers of Bangladesh and Burma have held talks in Rangoon. Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, who was on a visit to Rangoon on an invitation from his Burmese counterpart, U Chit Hlaing, discussed in two sessions the whole gamut of bilateral relations as well as regional and international matters of importance in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere. There is no gain saying that [words indistinct] of friendly and good-neighborly relations between Bangladesh and Burma had always have. They tried to sort out things on bilateral basis and in a pragmatic manner. Amicable settlement of the Burmese refugees issue and their return to their country within the ambit of a comprehensive solution is a case in point. But for the realistic and pragmatic attitude from either side, thousands of refugees called (Ruhingals) would have been languishing in refugee camps in Bangladesh till today.

Bangladesh and Burma, which share common boundary, thrashed out a land boundary agreement as far back as 1979 and the execution of the same along 123-mile common border between the two countries has already been completed, so much so maps jointly prepared by the survey departments of both the countries showing the demarcated boundary were authenticated by the two governments in August last. Our foreign minister thus correctly observed we have excellent relations which have been jealously sustained over the years. It is in the backdrop of such excellent bilateral ties that the foreign ministers of the two countries resume talks on delimitation of maritime boundary after 6 years, namely 1979. Precisely speaking, the two countries signed an agreement for demarcating their 39-mile maritime boundary along the Naf River. It deserves mention that the sea boundary begins at the mouth of the Naf River and extends beyond Saint Martin's Island. What is necessary is to determine the principles on the basis of which the two countries shall delimit the maritime boundary.

At the second round of talks on Wednesday, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury and Mr U Chit Hlaing mainly concentrated on evolving the same principles in keeping with the spirit that led to the settlement of the land boundary. Happily enough the two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the outcome of 45-minute talks held in a spirit of friendship, understanding, and cordiality. Emerging out of the talks, both the foreign ministers told waiting newsmen that they hold that further discussions on the subject were necessary. Mr Chowdhury, who is heading a 9-member delegation on a good-will visit to Burma, invited his counterpart to visit Bangladesh early next year, ostensibly to follow up the discussions held in Rangoon. Decidedly, they would pick up the thread from where their current talks ended, of course, with a hopeful note.

The Bangladesh foreign minister, who called on Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha, conveyed the greetings to him from President Ershad. This was in pursuance of the foreign policy plan of Bangladesh characterized by good-neighborliness and friendship not only in respect of Burma but also all other neighboring states. As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Bangladesh believes in bilateralism for sorting out the mutual issues in strict adherence to the territorial integrity and respect for the sovereignty of all nations. The current series of talks with Burma on the sea boundary limitation and the sharing of the Ganges waters with India on equitable basis bear eloquent testimony to that. It would therefore be in the fitness of things to hope that the maritime boundary limitation issue would also be solved bilaterally and amicably sooner than expected.

Nicaragua's D'Escoto on Arms Limitation Stand

BK211611 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of external relations of Nicaragua, Mr [D'Escoto] Brockman, has made it clear that his country will not enter into any negotiations of arms limitation or reduction with anyone so long as the United States continues its intervention in the region. He was addressing a news conference in New Delhi today.

The visiting minister said that he has been greatly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King. Mr Brockman pointed out that he will be keeping fast at Rajghat [memorial of Mahatma Gandhi] for the whole day tomorrow. He said he has been observing fast once a week to start a new tradition of nonviolence and peace in this violence-ridden world.

Mr Brockman described his visit to India as most satisfactory and said he is highly impressed by the progress made by the country.

Bhagat Briefs House on Gandhi, Ziaul Haq Talks

BK210932 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] External Affairs Minister Mr B. R. Bhagat told the Rajya Sabha today that the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Pakistan president, Mr Ziaul Haq, discussed various aspects of bilateral relations during talks held abroad last month. These included Pakistan's assistance to terrorists, its nuclear program, and the need to increase mutual trade. Both sides assured each otherabout their desire to build up confidence and expand contacts, he added.

Mr Bhagat said that the prime minister conveyed to President Zia India's concern over Pakistan's nuclear weapons program. The government is not yet convinced about Pakistan's assertions that it does not have a nuclear weapons program.

16 Members Resign From Akali Dal Faction

BK221605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
22 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Prakash Singh Majitha and 15 others have resigned from the Akali Dal, led by Mr Joginder Singh. Agency reports quoting a statement circulated by him in Amritsar say that they are resigning in protest against dictatorial attitude of Mr Joginder Singh.

Soviet Envoy Meets Bhandari To Discuss Summit

BK221556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
22 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to India, Mr Rykov, called on the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, in New Delhi this evening to brief India about the Geneva summit.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state, Mr Richard Murphy, is coming to Delhi on Sunday [24 November] for a similar purpose.

Expert Hopes Pakistan Does Make Nuclear Bomb

BK201047 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English
12 Nov 85 p 16

[Text] Bombay, Nov 11 (UNI) — The country is now poised to transfer nuclear technology to industry, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Raja Ramanna, said today.

Dismissing reports that Pakistan had bomb-making capability, Dr Ramanna told newsmen here that it had only one power reactor and a small reprocessing plant. While it might be building an enrichment plant, there was no sufficient information about their capability to build a bomb.

He also rebutted American columnist Jack Anderson's claim that a hydrogen bomb was being built at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, saing "he (Anderson) is not interested in scientific truth as much as excitement and adventure, which makes good reading."

Asked about the "nuclear option" referred to by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Dr Ramanna said: "We have sworn to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes only and not to be a weapons manufacturer."

He emphasised that the government's policy was aimed at the production of new technology and not at merely repeating it.

On international inspection of Indian nuclear facilities as envisaged in the non-proliferation treaty, the noted scientists said this would have been tenable had the country acquired the technology from abroad. The Dhurva effort was entirely indigenous and its design unique.

The importance of plutonium carbide fuel lay in the fact that it gave a good breeding ratio, which was the ultimate aim of utilising the country's vast thorium reserves for power generation, he said.

Referring to the fast breeder test reactor (FBTR) built at the reactor research centre at Kalpakkam, which is to be renamed the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre on Dec 16, Dr Ramanna said one of the FBTR's distinctive features was that it used a mixed carbide of uranium and plutonium fuel.

He said it had initially been propsed to use a mixed oxide of plutonium and deplated uranium, but their metallurgical and material properties had proved to be unacceptable.

The data on the performance of the carbide fuel was eagerly awaited, he said, adding that scientists were looking forward to reprocessing the spent fuel discharged from the FBTR.

India's thorium reserves are among the largest in the world.

The country's nuclear power programme aims at achieving an installed capacity of 10,000 megawatts (energy) by 2000 AD.

representing about 10 percent of its power generation capacity at that time. The total nuclear power generation capacity at present is 1230 megawatts.

Warsaw Paper Interviews Indian CPI Member

AU181924 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 6

[Interview given by Comrade Unni Krishnan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (CPI), to Krystyna Szelestowska: "We Are Fighting for What the Congress Has Already Been Promising For A Long Time" — in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] [Szelestowska] The Communist Party of India [CPI] suffered quite serious losses in the latest general election in December, like all the other parties outside the Congress. Right now, it has 6 deputies in the Indian National Assembly, compared to 13 previously. How do you explain this?

[Krishnan] The elections to the Lok Sabha lower house took place practically the day after the great national tragedy of the killing of Premier Indira Gandhi on 31 October last year. India experienced a great shock. The feeling of danger and the fear of the destabilization and Balkanization of India — a spokesman for which was the influential U.S. representative Jeanne Kirkpatrick — became even stronger than before. The relationship between state governments, especially that of the Punjab, and the central government suddenly became the topic of the day. The problem of the Sikhs and their place in society reached the boiling point. Sikh terrorists trained in Pakistan called for the Punjab's separation from India and for the paralysis of life by means of terror. After the death of Indira Gandhi, revenge on the Sikhs, which we believe was pemeditated and controlled, led to unheard-of tension.

All these events brought the seriousness of the situation home to the minds of Indians. People became more interested than ever before in the problem of the country's unity. It is on the crest of this wave and through profound human sympathy that the electorate voted for the ruling National Congress (I) party of Indira and for Rajiv Gandhi as guarantors of India's continuing unity and integrity.

Nevertheless, our party has remained an influential force. At a time when some right-wing parties have been practically wiped off the face of the Earth because of the election results, we still play an important role in the life of the whole of India, having strong bases in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, as well as in Delhi.

[Szelestowska] What are the CPI's main goals?

[Krishnan] The most important one is to unite the country in the face of imperialism, integrate society around the issue of preserving national unity, and counter the dangers threatening India.

We have supported Rajiv Gandhi concerning a solution to the Punjab crisis. We have always been in favor of political solutions, not force. We are in favor of the political settlement of other conflicts, for example in Assam, Manipur, or Nagaland. We wish to bring about a revision of relations between the central government and state ones. In our opinion, central authority should be strong, but we also consider it necessary to give the local authorities greater funds, which would permit a more rapid economic-social development for many regions and remove or alleviate the sources of conflicts. We are aiming to redistribute incomes and overcome poverty. Almost one half of India is still living below the poverty line.

[Szelestowska] I gain the impression that the Rajiv Gandhi government enjoys huge support from the CPI. Am I right?

[Krishnan] Our support does not apply to all aspects of the government's activity. We are very critically disposed toward some economic measures.

I have in mind the introduction of concessions for international corporations. Foreign investors may hold 40 percent of the shares of these corporations, and now it is even more. We are in favor of obtaining modern technology, but only on conditions that are viable for our country. After all, extending permission for foreign investments does not cause an influx of the modern technology we need the most, but the infiltration of India instead. India's deteriorating external security confirms the correctness of our stance. I have in mind the expansion of the American base on Diego Garcia, the fact that the American fleet is sailing near our coasts, and the intensive armaments of neighboring Pakistan, which has deployed 12 divisions along our border.

So, on the one hand we fully support the policy of the Rajiv Gandhi government, but on the other hand we have serious reservations about it concerning some issues. We offer the government our cooperation in all spheres where there is trouble.

[Szelestowska] How does the CPI relate to India's foreign policy?

[Krishnan] In foreign policy, we fully support the struggle for the country's independence and nonalignment and to free the world from the danger of war, especially nuclear war. We are pointing out to society the danger of the Strategic Defense Initiative program being forced by Reagan. We appreciate the government's aim to continue and develop good relations with the Soviet Union, India's tried and tested friend. But we are disturbed by certain attempts to improve relations with the United States because of a possible access to technology. A considerable section of the ruling class in India is sure and deeply convinced that only the USSR is an ally on whom one can rely. But there is a pro-American lobby in the opposition and in right-wing circles. Fortunately, this lobby is not in a position to cause a change in foreign policy, all the more so because the United States is conducting a double policy designed to serve U.S. interests but not those of India, something which can be seen very clearly.

Finally, I would like to say that our strategy is aimed at reforming the existing system. We are not presenting anything new. We are fighting for what the Congress has already been promising for a long time.

Karachi Reports on Prime Minister's Visit to PRC

Junejo Meets With Deng Xiaoping

K191110 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has said Pak-China friendly relationship that has flourished all these years despite political changes in the respective countries is everlasting. He was welcoming the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this morning. He said Pakistan was among the first few countries which had established diplomatic relationship with China. He said ties between their two countries are an example in state-to-state relations. The Chinese leader recalled Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo's first visit to China some 17 years ago and said he must have noticed distinct change in the face of China since the cultural revolution.

The prime minister spoke highly of the Four-Modernizations Program introduced by Chairman Deng Xiaoping in China and said they hold promise of development for China. He said these programs are also good even for the developing countries.

The prime minister also briefed Mr Deng Xiaoping about the developments in Pakistan, particularly the process of restoration of democracy in the country.

Earlier, the prime minister laid a wreath on the mausoleum of People's Heroes at the Tiananmen Square. It was built in memory of those who took part in the long march culminating the founding of the People's Republic of China. The prime minister stood in silence for a few minutes while the national anthem of China was played. He also paid respects to the remains of late Chairman Mao Zedong. The prime minister was accompanied by his delegation on both these occasions. In spite of a very cold weather and (?freezing) winds hundreds of thousands of people had gathered at the square on the occasion.

Addresses Pakistani Community

BK191118 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 19 Nov 85

Text] Addressing the Pakistani community at the Pakistan chancery [in Beijing], the prime minister [Mohammad Khan Junejo] assured that the country was in safe hands of the elected representatives which were running the affairs of the government according to the wishes of the people. He also assured them that martial law would, Inshallah [God willing], be lifted by the 31st of next month as he had announced on the 14th of August in Lahore. He explained to them that certain steps were necessary for the lifting of martial law and they were now busy in meeting these requirements. He said the parliament has already passed the Constitution Eighth Amendment Bill with consensus.

The prime minister said the second step which was necessary for lifting of martial law was the passage of the Political Parties Act now before the National Assembly. He explained that they had decided that the Political Parties Act 1962 would be introduced with necessary amendment as it had remained unchanged ever since it was enacted. The prime minister inaugurated the new block of the Pakistan college set up by the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

SRI LANKA

Police Use Tear gas To Break Up Protest March

HK220716 Hong Kong AFP in English 0710 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, Nov 22 (AFP) — Police firing tear gas and warning shots dispersed nearly 3,000 people who marched today in Sri Lanka's eastern capital Batticaloa to protest alleged police killings and arrests of civilians, residents said.

One resident told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he heard shots being fired as men, women and students were marching to the police chief's office. The marchers dispersed as tear gas shells were lobbed at them, he said.

Police sources confirmed that tear gas was used to disperse the protest. They also said police were still on special guard in the town.

Organisers of the march said protestors were converging from three points to present a petition to the local police chief condemning the killing of 17 alleged civilians by police commandos in two incidents this month in Batticaloa.

They also were protesting "arbitrary arrests" of other civilians, police refusal to state where civilians had been detained, and the destruction of private property allegedly by the police.

Sri Lanka is fighting an often violent campaign for a separate state in the Tamil-dominated north and east which is being waged by a section of the country's 2.5 million tamils.

The organizers of today's march said police commandos had killed civilians on November 13 and 16 after two attacks by militant Tamil separatists using explosives had killed four policemen and wounded five others.

Police have said that most of those who died in the attacks were militants killed at the scene of the incidents.

Earlier this week large demonstrations in Jaffna, Vavuniya and Trincomalee in the north protested against Tamil militants for killings and robberies of civilians and the general disruption of public life from separatist activity.

Further Reportage on Khamene'i Trip to Zanjan

Comments on Khark Attacks

LD221017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, on the 2d day of his tour of Zanjan Province, this morning took part at a gathering of military, corps, the mobilization, police and the Gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Zanjan's Malek Ashtar Garrison. In a speech, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council referred to enemy attacks on Khark Island and said: In the matter of attacks on Khark Island, international arrogance thought it had delivered the final and most effective blow against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It calculated that Khark is our jugular and with oil export cut off, the vital jugular of the Islamic Republic of Iran would be severed. Also, Iraq was disappointed in this matter too, because a nation imbued with the idea of independence, freedom, and confrontation with superpowers, as well as reliance upon national ideals and principles of its beliefs, will defeat any aggressor. We declare today that even if Iraq's masters were to go to war with us directly, the Iranian nation would in the long run defeat them all.

In another part of his speech, the president referred to those who are setting off for Karbala [Iraq] from various corners of the country for the fronts of the imposed war and to the terror with which Saddam and his backers are gripped because of that. He said: Those Karbala volunteers who are setting off these days from various parts of the country towards the imposed war fronts are a symbol of our youth's readiness and ability; we must maintain this readiness. He added: The great march of the Karbala volunteers towards the fronts has struck terror not only in the heart of the Iraqi regime, but also in those of its backers and agents. We should try to make this fear felt as deeply as possible.

Comments on U.S.-USSR Summit

LD211853 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i arrived in Qazvin from Zanjan today. Our correspondent reports:

In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, our country's Islamic president, continuing his trip to Zanjan Province, this morning arrived in Qazvin and was welcomed by the Friday imams of Zanjan Province, the governor general, people's deputies at the Islamic Consultative Assembly, a group of clergymen, and other local officials. After attending a joint morning ceremony of the military and security forces in the garrison of Qazvin's 16th Armored Division, the president of the Supreme Defense Council arrived in the industrial town of Alborz to inspect several factories. The president was briefed on the problems and difficulties at these factories. In an interview given to the Central News Unit's correspondent in Qazvin, Mr Khamene'i, our country's president, answered his questions, to which I draw your attention.

[Begin recording] [Khamene'i] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. During the past few days in this province and in the presence of you dear, hard working, and revolutionary people of this province, both in Zanjan and in Qazvin, during the [illegible] couple of hours before being briefed on the [illegible] which might have occurred to us, [illegible] encouraged us to [illegible] encouraged us to [illegible] encouraged us to

nations, he said: Peace between Iran and Iraq does not have anything to do with Reagan and Gorbachev. This war will only end according to the will of the Iranian nation which has been subjected to aggression.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council then emphasized the fact that the evil and futile aim of the superpowers is to impose the war on the Islamic Republic — bullying and pressuring in every field. He then referred to the problems inherited from the Satanic regime and while elaborating on need for precise and correct planning to make good the damage and losses suffered in the past, he said: Officials should not do anything which might make people lose hope in the revolution and show a lack of faith. People should not do anything which might indicate that they are indifferent.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council, pointing to the combat readiness of the forces of Islam all along the frontline to strike at the enemy, said: Our nation will not be deterred under any circumstances and is ready to obey the command of officials responsible for war affairs, at the right moment, to attack and put an end to the weak, despondent, and repentent forces of Iraq.

At the end of his 2-day visit to Zanjan Province and having studied the problems and difficulties of that province, he was seen off by the Friday imams of Zanjan and Qazvin and several Majlis deputies from that province, the governor general, and the military commanders of Zanjan Province. He left Qazvin for Tehran this evening.

Reportage on Commentary on U.S.-USSR Geneva Summit

Friday Prayers Leader Comments

LD221141 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 22, IRNA — Substitute leader of Friday congregational prayers in Tehran Ayatollah Emami-kashani said here today that the Reagan-Gorbachev talks in Geneva this week was a token of collaboration between Washington and Kremlin for safeguarding "their (?own) material interests" and exploring ways for further strengthening their grip on the weaker nations.

The ayatollah who was talking to a multitudinous group of worshippers in and around the compounds of Tehran University campus during his sermons at the Friday mass prayers here said the Muslim people of the world should wake up to the conspiracies of the ruling world powers and solidify their ranks in a united confrontation with the oppressor powers of the world.

The substitute leader of the mass prayers said the world today is hopefully witnessing a global spiritual movement inspired by the divine principles of Islam "which prompts devout Muslims to fight on against the arrogant governments for a dual goal of victory over the enemies of Muslims or dying martyr in the cause of that goal."

Ayatollah Emami-Kashani said Iran's Muslim combatants have been inspired by the same idea in their fighting with the Iraqi forces. He said the Islamic Republic means to export the Islamic thought and its principles, and that otherwise Iran has never been for a war against any country.

The substitute leader of the Friday congregational prayers said to his audience here that as a result of asserting [word indistinct] principles and her goal, "luckily, the [word indistinct] countries here and there throughout the world, and among them members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, are gradually realizing that they should heed Iran."

The Ayatollah expressed confidence that once the world's Muslim people look to Iran's Muslims as their model, the Muslim world would solve its problems.

Tehran Arabic Commentary

GF221225 Tehran Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the "World in a Week" Program]

[Text] All eyes were turned to Geneva on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday [19-21 November]. The two giants posed like two docile lambs. Journalists stood on their feet for many hours outside the closed doors of the rooms where the meetings between Reagan and Gorbachev were held, waiting and holding their breath in expectation of new developments. However, there was nothing new.

The two giants emerged from the meetings in the same way they entered them. The only thing that happened in Geneva, brothers and sisters, is that U.S. President Reagan left his hat, which he usually wears during his trips, at the White House. Is there a political reason for such an action? We believe, honorable listeners, that this time the U.S. President did not want to appear in front of Garbachev as an American cowboy, the image assumed by Reagan on both the theatrical stage and on the political stage.

For 3 successive days, human beings sat by their radios and televisions, mesmerized as they followed minute-by-minute news of the summit meeting of the two giants after a divorce that lasted 6 years. Millions of people were waiting to see the results of the meeting; there were those who expected an improvement in the world's political situation following the meeting of the two leaders. For several months, the radio and the press have been talking about the summit. At last, the two antagonists, who have a mutual understanding, met and sat down at the same table.

What was the result of the meeting? What benefits will the peoples of the world reap from the meeting of the two antagonists? Have the two leaders, for instance, decided to put an end to the world's problems which stem in the first place from their ambitions in the world? Has Gorbachev decided to be content with the destruction and killing of innocent people that have taken place in Afghanistan? Has Reagan decided to reduce his flagrant aggression against the oppressed peoples of the world? Has he, for instance, decided to let the peoples of Latin America decide their fate by themselves? Has Reagan decided to halt his support for the surrogate regimes and governments that are well known for their hostility to their peoples? Certainly no importance was attached to such issues during the Geneva meetings,

because what is important for the two giants is how to tackle the differences that arise between them. What is important for the two giants is that they resolve their differences so that they can reach an understanding on dividing the globe into two halves — one half for Moscow, and one half for the United States. This is the important issue that enjoyed particular attention during the Geneva meetings.

We have not heard that this issue was among the topics included on the agenda of the geneva discussions. We did hear — and what a ridiculous thing to hear — that the two giants discussed together the question of human rights. Yes, the question of human rights. Have you heard, brothers and sisters, of a greater calamity? Sometimes the worst thing in a calamity is what makes you laugh. Is it not so?

Tehran Newspapers Comment

LD211941 Tehran IRNA in English 1854 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 21, IRNA — Tehran newspapers, *KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL* and the *TEHRAN TIMES* Thursday [21 November] commented on the Geneva summit meeting editorially.

The *TEHRAN TIMES* said "many believe that the two leader's talks in Geneva were not to enhance the cause of world peace, but to coordinate their efforts to maintain the global status quo and fend off new threats to their interests. The rise of militant Islamic movement inspired by the Islamic Revolution in Iran, threatens interests of both superpowers at this stage. An assumption of malicious intentions of the two superpowers, which is most likely true, will be proved true or false in the aftermath of the Geneva Summit".

The English *KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL* said "Now all know that the two countries, America and Russia have a specific goal, that is looking after their own interests, and to reach that goal, nations, revolutions, in one word all, are butchered at their policy-making slaughterhouse. [sentence as received] In this situation these talks will have no effect on the decision of those countries and trends who are free from the power entanglement of the two poles, East and West, and who rely only on themselves. Their destiny lies in their own hands and is not determined at the conference tables such as the one now laid in Geneva."

Velayati Returns From 3-Nation Trip 'Satisfied'

LD212005 Tehran IRNA in English 1925 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov, 21, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati returned home Thursday after a tour of Syria, Libya and Algeria in which coordination between the policies of the four countries were discussed.

Velayati told reporters at Tehran airport that he was satisfied with the trip.

He said developments in Lebanon, Palestine, Africa as well as the Iraqi imposed war was discussed with the leaders of the progresive Arab states.

"Their leaders emphasised on policy coordination with the Islamic Republic until the achievement of final victory" in the war, he said.

The foreign minister said that he had tried to solve misunderstandings between Algeria and Libya and that his efforts were welcomed in the capitals of both countries.

"We told them that we were ready to continue this sort of work" he said "and God willing we shall continue to do so in the future".

Velayati once shuttled between Tripoli and Algiers while on his trip apparently as a communication link between the two capitals.

Interviewed on Trip

LD220021 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Velayati who, heading a political delegation, conveyed written messages from President Khamene'i to the leaders of Syria, Libya, and Algeria and held talks and discussions with the officials of these countries, returned to Tehran tonight. On his arrival, Mr Velayati was interviewed by our correspondent. Commenting on the aims of his trip, he said:

[Begin recording][Velayati] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. The aim of this trip was to bring about a higher level of coordination between Iran, Syria, Libya, and Algeria in connection with various regional issues.

With regards to the imposed war and our recent activities on the fronts and extensive mobilization of the people to confront Saddam and his supporters, we provided detailed explanations for our friends in these countries. His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad and Mr Al-Qadhdhafi both emphasized their sympathy with the Islamic Republic of Iran in this destiny-making war and the fact that, just as before, they will support the Islamic Republic of Iran to the end of the war, (?that is), until Saddam's downfall.

[Unidentified correspondent] We heard on the news that after your trip to Algeria you returned to Libya and had talks with Mr Al-Turayki. Will you please tell us the reason for this trip?

[Velayati] There have recently been some problems among our friends in North Africa. Considering the common strategic stances of these progressive forces, we deemed it necessary to take steps to ratify these problems which we consider to be minor and circumstantial. In this connection, we talked to Libyan officials before our trip to Algeria, and then in Algeria we talked to the president and the foreign minister about the need for maintaining solidarity and unity among progressive forces. We discovered that both countries' officials were quite willing to solve their misunderstandings. We conveyed what we had heard from our Libyan brothers to our Algerian brothers and got their positive response about the steps we have taken to clear the air. Then, we

found it necessary to inform Libyan officials about the positive reactions of Algerian officials. Therefore, we had a short stop in Tripoli during which we expressed our views. [end recording]

IRNA Report

LD221334 Tehran IRNA in English 1106 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 22, IRNA — Iran's foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here Thursday [21 November] that in his talks with the Syrian and Libyan leaders in Damascus and Tripoli this week, Hafiz al-asad, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had fully supported Iran's determination for a continued fighting with Iraq until an eventual victory.

Speaking to reporters minutes after his return here at the conclusion of his visits to Damascus, Tripoli and Algiers he said he had also handed messages from President 'Ali Khamene'i to the heads of state of the three countries.

Velayati said he had also discussed with the leaders of the three countries topics relevant to the coordination of the policies of the Muslim countries.

The foreign minister said also that Iran had offerred to mediate between Algiers and Tripoli for "eliminating certain misunderstandings" between the two capitals, which effort, he said, was welcomed by both Libya and Algeria. He said that the Islamic Republic would continue her effots rts to that end.

Among other topics discussed by Velyati and the leaders of the three countries were the issue of Palestine, the Iraq-imposed war and the latest operations of Iranian forces in the battlefronts.

Navy To Release Seized German Cargo Ship 22 Nov

LD221353 Tehran IRNA in Engish 1303 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 22, IRNA — Iran's Navy is to release the German cargo ship, *Gabreal*, at 18:00 hours local time (03:30 hours GMT) Friday, a navy officer said here Friday.

The ship with its 23-man Spanish crew was intercepted and led to a southern port of Iran by the Navy for a thorough inspection on 14 November.

The source said that the Navy has decided to release the ship after being confident that none of the cargo aboard the ship could increase Iraq's military power.

Iran is to continue intercepting and inspecting ships suspected of carrying goods for the Iraqi regime, the naval source said.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,296

LD211814 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 21, IRNA — Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions in northwestern fronts over the past 24 hours, destroying an anti-(?aircraft) gun, and killing or wounding 60 Iraqi troops, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here, Thursday.

In its Communique No. 2296, the command said that heavy artillery fire on Iraqi positions in western fronts killed or wounded 15 other enemy troops and destroyed seven heavy weapons.

The command said that heavy fire of the Muslim forces on Iraqi supply routes in southern fronts inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy.

Iran's Genarmerie forces responded to Iraqi fire across the Arvand River and halted their military activities, inflicting casualties on the enemy, reported the communique.

The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province suffered slight damages as a result of Iraqi sporadic fire during the past 24 hours, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,297

LD221546 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 22 IRNA — Iranian fighter bombers Friday pounded an industrial plant as well as an enemy troop concentration in the Darband-i Khan Region, in the northeast of Iraq, inflicting high casualities and losses.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said in its Communique No. 2297 the same day, that the operations were carried out at 14:35 hours local time (11:05 GMT) and that all the jet fighters returned to their bases safely.

Meanwhile, the communique said, enemy aerial attempts in the northwestern regions, particularly in Piranshah and Hajj 'Umran, were repelled thanks to the vigilance of the Islamic combatants and Iranian anti-aircraft units.

The communique added that Iran's heavy artillery and mortar fire disturbed or halted connection road construction activities and engineering operations of the enemy forces in the Piranshah, Sar Dasht and Marivan Regions, over the 24 hours preceding Friday evening. As a result, it said, some casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi troops.

In border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam, according to the Joint Staff, enemy positions and fortifications came under effective Iranian Fire, over the same period.

Iraqi vehicles and logistic columns in the area overlooking Sumar, came under the fire of the Islamic combatants, which disturbed and delayed their logistic activities, the communique said.

In the western fronts, it added, a total of 20 Iraqi troops were reportedly killed. It also said that Magnun isles, Mehran and Sar Dasht were the areas throughout the battlefronts more involved in exchanges of fire.

Defensive operations of the Gendarmeries Forces in the western and southern war fronts, were also considerable. In most of the fronts, particularly in Arvand River area, the Iranian gendarmes inflicted effective blows on the enemy forces, by despatching patrol groups and through mutual exchange of fire with the Iraqis.

The communique concluded that six buildings were damaged in the port city of Abadan, in Khuzestan Province, as a result of enemy long range fire upon the city.

Abadan Shelled 21 Nov

GF211412 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, over the past 24 hours the civilian and residential areas in the resisting city of Abadan were the target of the artillery and mortars of the Zionist regime of Iraq. As a result, five houses in the city were destroyed.